12-07-08

Basic Band Rehearsal Techniques

1	Good tone is your primary responsibilty.
2	You are responsible for your tone quality.
3	Maintain proper posture at all times.
4	Correct notes and rhythms must be understood.
5	If you do not understand something, you must ask.
6	When you ask a question be very specific.
7	You must have all rehearsal supplies at every rehearsal.
8	You are responsible for listening at all three levels.
9	When you have a written dynamic, drop it one level unless you have the melody.
10	Every note or phrase you play must have shape and direction.
11	When you have repeated patterns each one must be slightly different.
12	Balance deals with volume.
13	Blend deals with tone quality.
14	Understand your role in every note you play.
15	Everyone is a soloist.
16	Maintain your equipment.
17	After proper tone quality, tuning and tempo must be addressed.
18	Always subdivide at least one level lower than written.
19	Know your instrument tendencies.
20	Style is 90% about note length.
21	Not all notes are created equal.
22	Understand all musical markings on your page.
23	Singing & counting lead to a better performance.
24	You are always performing.
25	Technique is the ability to play something fast that you can play slow.
26	Fingers must move faster that tongues.
27	Anticipate the next musical decision.
28	Every note needs a thoughtful dynamic.
29	Scales are the alphabet of the musical language.
30	A phrase is simply a musical sentence.
31	Soft is NOT a dynamic level.
32	Speed and volume are not directly related.
33	Mistakes are the way we learn; however, don't learn to make mistakes.
34	Stands must be offset.
35	Air will solve 80% of all wind instrumental problems.
36	Everything the band does must be done together including breathe.
37	Play through the instrument.
38	Know where to listen.
39	Concern yourself with the initiation, sustain, and release of each note.
40	Intiate a note by creating vibration. (release the air/stick with the proper embouchure/grip)
41	Sustain a note by maintaing vibration. (constant air speed or stick motion)
42	Stop a note by eliminating vibration. (breating in or lifting the stick)
43	Air speed controls pitch; air quantity controls volume.

54	Overtones will produce more musicians.																
55	Little details make great bands.																
56	Little details make terrible bands.																
57	You must have the physical strength to produce the desired sound.																
58	It takes more energy to play quiet than it does to play loud.																
59	Don't make excuses; create musical solutions.																
60	If you play musically, then everyone else will.																